

FEDERAL LAW AS TO CORNERS

JUDGE NOYES RULES ON THE PATTEN INDICTMENTS.

Doesn't Think the Sherman Law Was Violated Since the Corner Did Not Interfere With Interstate Commerce—Part of the Indictment Overruled.

Judge Noyes of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday the motion of counsel for the defense to quash the indictment found by the federal grand jury against James A. Patten, the Chicago cotton king; Eugene G. Seales, Frank B. Hayne, William P. Brown and Robert M. Thompson. At the same time the court sustained demurrers to four of the eight counts in the indictment and overruled the others. The demurrers sustained were those interposed to counts three, four, seven and eight.

The principal questions raised on demurrers were: 1. Are the counts sufficient which contain no averment of overt acts? 2. Do the counts "corner" charges a violation of the statute? 3. Does the third count—the "power" count—state a conspiracy to monopolize in violation of the statute? 4. Are the fifth and sixth counts invalid for duplicity?

The indictment charges a conspiracy to attempt to monopolize the market in cotton in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Judge Noyes holds that the charge of conspiracy may be made without the citation of overt acts, saying that "the Sherman law is independent of the earlier conspiracy act."

As to the seventh and eighth counts, which charge "running a corner in cotton," Judge Noyes sustains the demurrers. He says:

Corners are illegal. They are combinations contrary to public policy, and all contracts and undertakings in support thereof are void. . . . But while a corner is illegal because it is a combination which arbitrarily controls the prices of a commodity, it cannot, strictly speaking, be called a combination in restraint of competition. On the contrary the bidding up of the prices incident to the creation of a corner necessarily increases competition.

Activity in trading, therefore, is increased, and the demand for the commodity is stimulated. . . . Everything tends to stimulate competition, although abnormally and feverishly. A corner is altogether wrong both from a legal and economic standpoint, but it would seem to be condemned by the Sherman law, not so much as a violation of public policy, but from those particularly relating to combinations in restraint of competition.

It is clear upon the foregoing principles that the combination described in these counts is negatively illegal without any prohibitory statute and would be positive unlawful in any State having a statute against corners. But upon equally well settled principles it is manifest that the combination is not in violation of the Federal anti-trust statute, which is designed to obstruct the current of interstate commerce.

Obviously this combination does not belong to that class of combinations in which the numbers are engaged in interstate commerce and enter into an agreement in restraint of commerce. . . . It is more than doubtful whether a combination to run a corner restrains competition at all. And if competition be affected, still none of these conspirators—so far as appears—does an interstate business. The combination in question, if it be a violation of the statute, is so because it is an involuntary restraint of trade, i. e., it is a conspiracy entered into by persons not engaged in interstate commerce which has the effect of preventing other persons from freely trading in it.

No intent to obstruct such commerce is averred. But it is said by the Government that the parties to a conspiracy are presumed to intend the necessary and inevitable consequences of their acts. Assuming that this is so and that it is unnecessary to allege any specific intent in charging an offense under this statute, we must turn to see what the indictment says are the "necessary and unavoidable" results of the acts of the conspirators. . . . The necessary and unavoidable result of the acts stated might be an obstruction to interstate commerce without it following that the effect upon such commerce would be direct. . . . Consequently, while I will accept as allegations of fact the averments of the indictment concerning the necessary and unavoidable results of the acts of the conspirators, I cannot consider such averments as constituting an offense under the statute, as distinguished from the indirect, incidental or remote effect of the alleged conspiracy was to restrain or obstruct interstate commerce.

NEED NOT WORTH \$250,000.

His Wife Wanted \$50 a Week Alimony; \$3 a Week Recommended.

Anna Eliza Smith, who is suing for a separation from William Mack Smith, asked Supreme Court Justice Platzek for \$50 a week alimony on the ground that her husband has property worth \$250,000. Smith replied that he owned no property except a small lot of land, and that he was really in debt, so the court appointed Henry W. Unger as referee to determine how much Smith is really worth. Mr. Unger filed his report yesterday, in which he said in part:

The defendant is a colored gentleman who worked as porter on the elevated railroad for eleven years at an average compensation of \$45 a month, and with the cost of living in this community it is not to be assumed that he amassed a competence or saved anything therefrom. He then embarked in commerce and bought a retail grocery store with borrowed capital.

Mr. Unger said that Smith sold the grocery store, and all he has now is \$350 of notes and a worthless judgment, while he owes \$300 to the railroad for the store. He is merely collecting from the property his wife thought he owns, and as he makes but \$50 a month Mr. Unger recommended alimony of \$3 a week. He said that Smith was so poor that he wouldn't charge him anything for hearing the testimony.

FOR THE YALE STADIUM.

Chairman of Alumni Advisory Board Names Committee to Consider Problem.

NEW HAVEN, March 23.—Henry T. Rogers of Denver, chairman of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board, has appointed the following committee of graduates to consider the Yale stadium problem:

Samuel J. Elder, LL. D., '73, Boston; David Daggett, '79, New Haven; William C. Brown, '80, Hartford; Noah H. Swagart, '81, Philadelphia; Henry Ledley, '82, Boston; Edwin R. West, '86, S. C., St. Louis.

The committee will hold a session here soon. The special committee will later hold a joint session with the executive committee and the board will be prepared to present its recommendations to the Yale corporation.

To Commemorate Mr. Stowe's Birthday.

The Rev. Charles Edward Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe, has accepted an invitation from President George A. Gates of Yale University, Nashville, Tenn., to deliver the commencement address on June 1. The institution is for colored students. Mr. Stowe will speak on the economic aspect of the South. The commencement will also be a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

KEPT SMALLPOX VICTIMS AWAY.

Passengers on the Tennyson Angry at Trinidad's Action.

The twenty-four first cabin passengers on the Lamport & Holt liner Tennyson, which arrived here from Barbados on Wednesday, were very indignant over what they termed the inhumanity of the British authorities at Trinidad in refusing to care for two cases of smallpox which were found among the steerage passengers when the Tennyson reached Port of Spain on March 14.

Letters signed by the first cabin passengers protesting against the action of the British authorities and the United States Consul at the Port of Spain have been sent to Sir G. Ruthven Le Hunte, Governor of Trinidad; the British Colonial Secretary and to Secretary of State Knox. The Tennyson sailed from Rio de Janeiro on March 3, and when she arrived at Port of Spain Donato Callabell and Ignazio Zetaki, two steerage passengers, were ill with smallpox. They had been isolated by the ship's physician.

The Surgeon-General wasn't on duty when the ship reached Trinidad, according to George Stewart, a coffee importer of 35 Wall Street, chairman of the committee that drew up the protest, and the Tennyson was visited by an assistant physician of the port, who ordered the two sick men removed to an island in the bay and the ship fumigated. When the fumigation boat came alongside, say the passengers, he brought an order refusing to permit the two smallpox cases to be landed. The reason given was that Port of Spain had several cases of bubonic plague on its hands and didn't want to add smallpox.

The Tennyson left Port of Spain with the smallpox cases still on board and made for Barbados, about a sixteen hour sail. On the trip the passengers and the officers of the ship were isolated.

When the Tennyson reached Barbados the smallpox cases were reported and were at once removed from the ship to the quarantine hospital by the authorities, who, according to Stewart, denounced "the barbarous inhumanity of those at Trinidad."

Then the Tennyson reached New York many of the steerage passengers were removed for observation and the ship after being fumigated was allowed to proceed to her pier.

Those who signed the letters of protest were Cristobal F. Vallin, Spanish Minister to Cuba; Pirroha E. Turbide, the son of the ex-President of Peru; Octaviano, a merchant of São Paulo, and Sidney, a merchant of New York. They have been in South America in the interests of a new steamship line which plans to run to both coasts of South America via the Panama Canal.

Those who signed the protesting letters also sent one to the Lamport & Holt office in England saying that the officers of the Tennyson were in no way responsible for keeping the smallpox cases on board.

JOHN H. McNULTY IN JAIL.

Arrested to Satisfy a Judgment in Unfounded Breach of Promise Suit.

NEWBURN, March 23.—John H. McNulty, an accountant and public auditor in New York city, was arrested at his home in this city last night on a body execution to satisfy a judgment recovered by Sadie E. Howe of New York city in an unfounded breach of promise case. The judgment calls for \$10,034. McNulty is a married man and has two children living on Grand street, this city.

McNulty says Miss Howe came to work at the home of the J. F. Reiskert company, 339 West Forty-third street, New York, in 1908, remained about a month and thereafter he saw nothing of her, but was served with a summons in a breach of promise action to which he paid no attention and did not know that anything further had been done in the case.

McNulty says he was to have testified to-day as to the condition of the books and accounts of Reiskert & Kelly, former treasurer of the Reiskert company, which recently went into bankruptcy. The action against Kelly was brought by J. Barratt of Amsterdam avenue, who claimed that Kelly had stolen out of the company \$25,000 by making false representations as to the condition of the Reiskert property. McNulty says it is his opinion that the arrest was made with a view to having the case thrown over the term. Bail is fixed at \$20,000.

An application was made to Judge Tompkins at White Plains to-day to have the judgment in the breach of promise case reversed or the order of arrest vacated. Judge Tompkins declined to grant it, saying he had no jurisdiction. The judgment was secured in the First District Court, where the case was tried. It is likely the case will come before a New York city court on Friday. McNulty is still in jail, having been unable to obtain bail.

LONG RECIPROCITY SIEGE.

Premier Laurier Tells Members of Parliament They Can't Be at the Coronation.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The Parliamentary battle over the voting of supplies, reciprocity and many minor subjects was resumed this afternoon. Premier Laurier indicated his intention to meet his opponents on their own ground.

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Taylor, a Conservative member, started to read a huge bundle of telegrams and letters purporting to be protests against reciprocity received from his constituents. The letters were signed by prominent business leaders and a former Minister of Finance, had agreed with Sir Wilfrid that the practice of injecting the reciprocity debate into other proceedings was an unconstitutional and unwarranted procedure. Mr. Taylor called Mr. Taylor to order, and the speaker ruled that no more telegrams, letters, resolutions or newspaper articles should be permitted to be read in this way.

"What are we to do with the numerous petitions and protests received from our constituents?" asked an opposition member.

"Keep them," answered Sir Wilfrid.

The Prime Minister gave notice to-day to all liberal members of the Senate and House who have engaged passage to England for the coronation except those chosen to go in their official capacity to cancel their reservations and be prepared to remain for a long season.

GROUNDHOG'S AVIATOR WEDS.

One of the Heroes of Quantum Now Has an "Aviator" to Fly With Him.

BOSTON, March 23.—Letters received in Boston to-day from James V. Martin, pilot of the Harvard aeroplane Groundhog, who last year served as manager on behalf of the Harvard Aeronautical Society for the flying meet at Squantum, brought the news that he had been married. Jimmy has then studying aviation since last fall. The letters also announced that Martin and his wife and probably Graham White will come here for the meet to be held August 26 to September 4.

Mr. Martin has been making a fine record as a "stunt" pilot, and his wife, who he married after he went to England, also is said to be showing flying ability. Her name is Lily Irvine, and she is only 19 years old. The marriage is a great addition to the meet. At present she is flying with her husband at the London Aerodrome.

QUEER OLD APOTHEKER DIES

HE STAYED INDOORS 30 YEARS; COINS LITTERED HIS FLOOR.

Beggars and Children Came Fearfully to Edwin Waltz in His Dingy Shop at 48 Grand Street—He Had Silver for Mendicants and Candles for Youth.

Edwin Waltz, who never went out of doors, was buried yesterday.

And most anybody in the neighborhood of 48 Grand street, where Waltz had his little dingy apothecary shop these thirty-three years, would start singing the praises of the dead druggist at the mention of his name.

Waltz was found dead on Monday morning in the rear of his store. On Saturday night he had closed up the shop as usual, said good night to his clerk and gone to bed in the rear of his shop in a bunk which he had fitted up there out of some boxes and a mattress.

He had, according to custom, provided for food and drink over Sunday so that he would not have to step out into Grand street.

Waltz was at that time in apparently good health. He had given away in the course of the day a few dollars in small sums to the beggars who had come to know 48 Grand street and made it a point to go there if all other places failed, sure of getting something.

John Lynch, Waltz's only clerk, came back to work on Monday morning and was surprised to find the door to the drug shop closed. Waltz was not to be seen, and as a rule had the door open before 9 o'clock children on their way to school could stop and get some of the candy that he kept in great abundance in huge jars and which he doled out with much quiet chuckling. Lynch pounded on the door but there came no answer, and finally he got Policeman Cunningham to break it down. They found Waltz dead in the gloomy rear room of the shop which had been his only dwelling place in the memory of the oldest settler. The coroner said that heart failure was the cause of death.

When they came to look over the store the police found any number of silver coins scattered about on the floor behind the counter.

Waltz had always scorned a cash register and through some strange mental twist believed that it was bad luck to pick up any money that he dropped on the floor. He let it lie there until ten years ago, when the store was cleaned out for the first time since Waltz had taken charge, and they say that over \$200 was found lying on the floor where Waltz had dropped it. But that cleaning process was not pleasing to the old druggist, (he was 58 when he died) and he forbade its repetition, so that there was quite a sum of money to be picked up on Monday.

Just why Waltz was so averse to indoor money nobody could explain yesterday. They hinted at some romance of his youth spent in Greenwich Village which had caused him to be so averse to money, but the less sentimental said that it was all the yammer around his Grand street home under the shadow of the elevated that caused him to stay indoors and surroundings that he knew. At any rate no one could be found who had ever seen Waltz on the street for the last thirty years.

He had his food brought in by his clerk from a restaurant across the street and he ate it in the safe dinginess of that back room. Sometimes, although he never was a man to talk much, he would boom a sudden question at his clerk when there were no customers about as to the mysterious workings of the subway or the elevated train.

His only relative to attend the funeral was a sister who lived on Third street, but all of Eddy's friends were there, and when the body was taken away every one was leaving. Kennedy's undertaking shop, at 305 West Broadway, there came hobbling up a beggar woman reminiscent in her shaggy hair of those who through the highways of Spain, and who she found that Eddy had been buried and that she hadn't been there to weep luxuriously she burst into very real tears and wanted to make a last case out of it for a night's lodging now.

KICKED A BOMB

And Then the Police Risked Trouble by Leaving It in Water.

Giuseppe Uricco and his neighbor, Nunzio Casamassino, who live in a rear tenement at 333 East Eleventh street, walked out together yesterday morning through the hallway. Nunzio stumbled over something on the floor and kicked it along as he walked.

"Stop," said Giuseppe in Italian. "See first over what you are stumbling."

He picked up a paper wrapped cylinder about eight inches long and two inches in diameter. A copper cap protruded from one side of it and attached was a fuse which had burned to within a couple of inches of the cylinder. Giuseppe gave to the janitress and she put it on her fire escape.

About five hours the cylinder stayed on the fire escape despite the wind. Then, about noon, the janitress took it to the Fifth street station. Lieut. Monahan promptly stuck it in a pail of water.

Deputy Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles came down and took it away. He unwrapped it, took out the fuse, and broke it. Inside was a grayish stick which was inside. It looked a good deal like dynamite, he said, and the grease soaked paper, which was the same in this case, was packed, looked as though nitroglycerine had oozed through it. There were black specks in the stick, however, which looked like powder.

Before he left the inspector warned the police that a pail of water was a dangerous place to leave a stick of dynamite for any great length of time, as the nitroglycerine would soak through into the water and whoever emptied the pail was likely to have an unpleasant surprise.

"THE EASIEST WAY" SHUTS UP.

Boston's Mayor Makes Permanent the Temporary Ban He Had Placed.

BOSTON, March 23.—Mayor Fitzgerald to-day refused to withdraw the ban he placed yesterday on "The Easiest Way," and as a result the Hollis Street Theatre will be dark the remainder of the week.

The Mayor's final decision came this afternoon when he held a conference with William Harris and A. L. Lovering at City Hall.

Afterward the Mayor issued a long statement upon the subject in which he said:

"This play affords new evidence of the downward tendency of the theatre in recent years. Through a mistaken estimate of the tastes and desires of the public theatrical managers have tried to force greater and greater license of theme and expression upon the stage, and the protests that have poured into the Mayor's office from religious organizations and the English aviator, and his wife, whom he married after he went to England, also is said to be showing flying ability. Her name is Lily Irvine, and she is only 19 years old. The marriage is a great addition to the meet. At present she is flying with her husband at the London Aerodrome."

"The mere fact that a small group of uneducated, bigoted persons are so different to the moral aspect of a play does not justify the authorities in exposing the great mass of the public to the danger of moral infection."

LYNCHBURG, VA., SPEAKS UP.

It's a Hustling City, Mr. Ward Says, and Does \$45,000,000 of Business a Year.

The town of Lynchburg, Va., has gone into the publicity business in earnest and its Chamber of Commerce is making an extensive advertising campaign calling attention to the place. A reporter found registered at the Imperial A. Lynch Ward of Lynchburg, who obligingly told something about the place, which was named after his family.

Mr. Ward is in the wholesale lumber business and came on to close a deal which means the shipping of 100 carloads of oak lumber to Canada. Lynchburg, he says, is the biggest wholesale shoe town in the South and distributes more merchandise than any city twice its size in the United States.

"We have four big shoe factories there," said Mr. Ward, "and they turn out all grades of fine shoes. It has been a wholesale centre about twenty years, but manufacturing has been going on only about ten years. It is a very wealthy place, and though it has only 30,000 inhabitants it does an annual business of \$45,000,000."

Lynchburg has long been a great distributing point for dry goods. There are four or five large wholesale houses there which ship to places as far away as Texas. They have four trunk lines of railroads, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, the Norfolk and Western and the Virginian. The last is helping to develop a vast lumber territory.

Lynchburg is a great lumber centre and there are about fifteen big lumber concerns that have their offices there. The mills are in the country, a great many of them along the line of the Virginian, though many mills are in Lynchburg, are in North Carolina and other parts of Virginia. The lumber handled is mostly yellow pine. I have the only hardwood business in the town. We export a great deal of lumber, mostly to Norfolk and Baltimore, to Liverpool, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp and other European ports.

We have the best Chamber of Commerce going and it is doing a lot to attract new industries. During the last two years it has spent a great deal of money in the effort to bring more manufacturing and wholesalers to the city and the results are noticeable. We have the twenty-eight manufacturing concerns of various kinds and are getting more all the time."

CRUELTY TO TURTLES.

S. P. C. A. Gets Right After Sea Captain and Dealer.

It was for alleged cruel and inhuman treatment of turtles that Capt. Cleveland Brown of the good ship Saratoga, Pier 14, East River, and Walter Smith, a dealer in green turtles, of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, were arraigned in the Tombs police court yesterday.

Supt. Thomas Friel of the S. P. C. A. had them summoned, and then a full complaint was drawn on the order of Magistrate Freschi. Turtles must be protected.

On March 17 the Saratoga docked in New York with sixty-five turtles on the deck, brought here from Havana for soup. The turtles of the society saw that they had been flogged over their backs on the deck, and the society will tie together and the anguish of their souls was depicted in a touching way upon their countenances.

The society saw the turtles placed on a truck and conveyed to Mr. Smith's warehouse for turtles at 218 Front street. Then they got the smelter of the turtles and the dealer for cruelty to animals.

Mr. Friel announced that he wanted to know whether turtles should not be treated on all occasions and so he intended to make a last case out of it that importers of turtles may know just how far they may go. Magistrate Freschi reserved decision until next Wednesday.

GIFT TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Gen. Rush Hawkins Presents Mr. Melcher's Painting "The Communion."

ITHACA, March 23.—Gen. Rush Hawkins of New York City has given to Cornell University the well known American painting "The Communion," by the American artist, Gari Melcher, and it will soon be hung in the Goldwin Smith Hall, according to an announcement made by President Schurman.

Dr. Schurman said that a short time ago Mr. Melcher had visited the university and determined that Goldwin Smith amphitheatre was the best place to hang the painting. The walls of the room will be tinted under the direction of Prof. Brauner, professor of painting in the College of Architecture, so that a harmonious color setting is provided.

"The Communion" is said to be one of the best known and most admired of Mr. Melcher's works. It was painted by him before he was an artist and was exhibited at the International Exposition in Paris in 1889, where a grand medal of honor from the French Government was awarded it. Up to that time the painting had been in the hands of Sargent and Whistler.

The board of trustees have adopted resolutions of thanks to Gen. Hawkins for the gift of the painting, which during the civil war was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1865. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

TOLSTOY AT EDISON'S.

The Inventor and the Elder Tolstoy Knew Each Other Well.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 23.—Count Leo Tolstoy, son of the Russian philosopher, spent a pleasant hour with Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory yesterday and was shown many things by the inventor that are not seen by ordinary visitors. The father of Count Tolstoy and Mr. Edison were great admirers of each other and the latter showed much pleasure in being able to entertain the Count.

Mr. Edison explained many of his recent inventions, the models for his inventions, and the Count showed much interest in the inventor's work. The Count is not open to any visitors on any pretext whatever. In that room the inventor keeps specimens of materials for use in his experiments.

Count Tolstoy thanked Mr. Edison for a photograph sent to his father years ago, and the inventor showed him some records he had of the late Count's voice.

EXODUS TO CANADA GROWS.

Current Year's Figures Show 102,017 American Immigrants.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The indefatigable Immigration Department of the Canadian Government issued a statement to-day of the immigration figures for the first ten months of the present fiscal year. The total immigration during the period was 260,897, a gain of 57 per cent. over the same period of the year before, and from the United States the immigration was 102,017, a gain of 28 per cent.

Blind Workers' Exhibition.

President Taft, who is to open the Blind Workers' Exhibition in the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of April 26, will have the assistance of Mayor John H. Wilson of New York.

It is believed also that Justice Charles E. Hughes, who has accepted membership on the committee, will join the party and make the first three nights pay nights and make the exhibit free to the general public on Saturday and Sunday.

PRINCIPAL CRONSON'S CASE

INCLINED TO PROTEST OVER DISCIPLINE METED OUT.

Consults With Counsel as to What Course, If Any, to Take—Some of the Charges That Were Thrown Out—Denies Truth of Those on Which He Was Fined.

Bernard Cronson, the public school principal whom the Board of Education fined \$1,200—four months pay—on Wednesday on the ground that they had found him guilty of familiarity with women teachers under him, is not inclined to take the verdict without protest. After admitting yesterday that his position was not easy and that there was little that he could say under the circumstances, his superiors having found him guilty, the principal of Public School 26—has been transferred from Public School 3, where the charges were laid—said that the evidence upon which he had been convicted had been presented to the board in what he considered a "peculiar light."

Mr. Cronson considered the peculiar coincidence that out of the fifty-two teachers in Public School 3, where he formerly was principal, the six who had anything to do with the charges laid against him had been to those with whom he had more or less trouble in the way of routine school discipline and so on. These six, he said, he had either felt it his duty to mark down or not to promote because of unsatisfactory work. Furthermore, these six, as he understood it, were all in active support of the measure for equal pay for women teachers—a measure which Mr. Cronson opposed and which was before the legislative committee at Albany, where he appeared while he was president of the Principals' Association. Some of the women teachers, he said, seemed never to have forgiven him for this.

Out of the twelve charges brought against him Mr. Cronson said that ten were dropped or were thrown out by the board as having insufficient backing. The two on which he was found guilty were, first, that he had been unduly familiar with certain women teachers; and second, that he had been guilty of corporal punishment of children. The testimony in the matter of the first charge included kissing certain women teachers. Mr. Cronson's position on this charge was a denial. Several small boys were produced as witnesses in the corporal punishment charge, which Mr. Cronson also denied.

Mr. Cronson said yesterday that as a matter of fact he had brought the whole trouble upon himself by demanding to know the reason for his transfer from Public School 3 to Public School 26. He said he had been told that if he would accept the transfer without protest or question everything would be all right. These terms he refused and soon afterward the charges were brought.

Neither Mr. Cronson nor his attorney, Job E. Hedges, would say yesterday what action Mr. Cronson might take in regard to the findings of the Board of Education. Legally the principal may appeal to the State Commissioner of Education if he sees fit to do so. Mr. Cronson and Mr. Hedges conferred yesterday, but they were not ready last night to announce their decision.

Among the charges which were brought against Mr. Cronson and were either withdrawn or were thrown out by the board were that he had compelled teachers under him to copy by pen manuscripts for publishers—which were shown to have been sent to the publishers in a hand—that he had forced teachers to subscribe to a small paper or magazine issued by the pupils of the school and that he had not kept the funds raised for this paper. In this last matter it was brought out that others had the control of the finances of the paper and that Mr. Cronson had taken it on himself to find out the financial status of the paper and to make a report upon it.

THREE SCOTCH SKIPPERS RACE

And the Loser Has a Good Explanation of Why He Lost.

When three Scotch skippers of three four masted steel barks, all homeward bound, met in a calm in the Straits of Sunda what more natural than that Capt. Watt of the Drumelton should say to Capt. Watt of the Alcides and Capt. Melvor of the Arrow: "It's a snuffbox to a pinch of snuff that I win home before ye."

Just so it came about in the Straits of Sunda on November 28 last and Capt. Shearer, near Dunfermline, when he is not leaving the Drumelton to the Orient and back for the Standard Oil Company, got in yesterday with an explanation ready of why he must by the snuffbox for Capt. Watt of the Alcides, who got in nearly three weeks ago, followed by Melvor in the Arrow.

Capt. Watt of the Alcides comes from the Shetland Islands and it comes hard for a John O. Groats man like Capt. Watt to leave the Drumelton to the Orient and back for the Standard Oil Company, got in yesterday with an explanation ready of why he must by the snuffbox for Capt. Watt of the Alcides, who got in nearly three weeks ago, followed by Melvor in the Arrow.

Capt. Watt of the Drumelton says that when the calm broke in the Straits of Sunda he was out and the others, like him though she was, and was so well in the lead that Capt. Watt thought he would experiment with the new winter weather and the Cape of Good Hope. But arrived there Capt. Watt got no sight, he says, of the Cape pigeons and therefore couldn't feel certain whether it was a winter storm or a summer one. He was interested in science, he sailed back to look for Capt. Watt of the Alcides, not knowing that the latter had himself been experimenting on a new passage through Lampong Bay in the Straits and had lost his way.

Capt. Watt of the Drumelton thinks he must have sailed past the Alcides on the back before the storm, and he has his course again and that the handicap is what lost him the race. The Drumelton was 150 days out of Hongkong and aside from the scientific experiments and research for the missing Cape pigeons she met with no sea adventures.

FREE SPEECH LEAGUE.

Lincoln Steffens and Brand Whitlock Among Its Incorporators.

Lincoln Steffens and Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, were incorporators of the Free Speech League which was approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Newburger. Other incorporators are Leonard Abbott, Frank Whitlock, Bolton Hall and Gilbert Ross.

The purpose of the organization is "to promote such judicial construction of the Constitution of the United States as will secure to every person the greatest liberty consistent with the equal liberty of all others and especially preclude the punishment of any mere psychological offense." To this end the society purposes "by all lawful means to oppose every form of government censorship over any method of expression, communication or transmission of ideas, whether by use of the scientific experiments and research for the missing Cape pigeons she met with no sea adventures."

It is understood that this organization is to aid the magazine to fight the proposed increase of postal rates on advertising pages.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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ARE OFFERING AT SENSIBLE PRICES

Charming Effects in Women's Dresses

The correct modes for informal wear—matinee, calling, bridge, etc.; in addition to which there are shown many exclusive creations for both informal and evening occasions.